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of the fact that the Commission has been unable to obtain any information from the Government of India regarding the activities of the Indian National Congress in the past few years.

enter bids and offers independently for a particular item. This dual process causes much delay for traders because the traders must follow several steps prior to accomplishing a two-sided market trade. For example,
5 many traders using typical trading systems are required to (1) click on an issue of choice, (2) click on a bid button, (3) use the keyboard to enter a price and size for the trade, (4) click on an offer button, and (5) use the keyboard to enter a price and size for the
10 trade. This one-sided market trading approach is very time consuming.

Thus, it is an object of the present invention to provide systems and methods that enable a trader to execute two-sided market trades quickly,
15 efficiently, and accurately.

Summary of the Invention

In accordance with this and other objects of the invention, systems and methods provide configurable trading interfaces that allow a trader to instantly
20 quote a two-sided market. A two-sided market is a market where a trader places one order, and, places a second order based on the execution of the first order. Thus, a trader may place a bid order and, upon execution of the bid order -- i.e., the bid is matched
25 by an offer order and a sale is made -- the trader then immediately places an offer order on the market that corresponds to the acquired item or instrument. In accordance with this invention, the trader can use various trading interfaces to initiate two-sided market
30 orders based on a value submitted and a pre-set spread amount as configured by the trader.

20 To enable customization of the graphical
interface to a trader's preferences, settings controls
are provided. These controls may enable the trader to
set a preferred order type, cause the graphical
interface to automatically close after a trade command
25 has been entered or canceled, display a history of
trade commands, set the trade item type, set how bid
and offer information is displayed, set how default
prices, sizes, and limits, and set position and color
preferences.

30 As will be apparent upon reading the Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments, various features of the present invention may be implemented with any type of trading system for the trading of any

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Brief Description of the Invention

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FIG. 8 is a flow diagram of a settings process that may be used to configure settings illustrated in FIGS. 1-6 in accordance with certain embodiments of the present invention;

5 FIG. 9 is a flow diagram of a two-sided market process that may be used to generate prices for instantly quoting a two-sided market in accordance with certain embodiments of the present invention;

10 FIG. 10 is an illustration of an entry window that may be used to select items to be traded using the dialog window of FIGS. 2 and 3 in accordance with certain embodiments of the present invention;

15 FIG. 11 is a flow diagram of an entry window process that may be used to interface the entry window of FIG. 10 with the dialog window of FIGS. 2 and 3 in accordance with certain embodiments of the present invention; and

20 FIG. 12 is a block diagram of a system that may be used to implement the processes and functions illustrated in FIGS. 1-11 in accordance with certain embodiments of the present invention.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

The present invention relates to systems and methods for instantly quoting a two-sided market.

25 Currently, if a trader wishes to enter a bid and an offer order, he must do so independently. This is an arduous task, especially in a fast moving market. In accordance with the present invention, it is possible to allow a trader to enter a two-sided market
30 order instantly. Systems and methods provide configurable trading interfaces to automate the submission of a two-sided market order.

The technique of the present invention for instantly submitting a two-sided market order uses a pre-set spread amount, configured by the trader, and an entered value to generate a bid or offer value, depending on which value is entered. For example, if a trader enters a bid price, the trader may indicate to submit a bid and offer order for a particular item, where the offer price may be automatically generated from the bid price and the pre-set spread amount. If a trader enters an offer price, the trader may indicate to submit a bid and offer order for a particular item, where the bid price may be automatically generated from the offer price and the pre-set spread amount. Accordingly, this invention prevents the need for traders to enter independent bid and offer orders for a particular item.

Turning to FIGS. 1-6, examples of screen displays that may be presented in certain embodiments of the present invention are illustrated. FIG. 1 shows a market cell 100 that may be used to display one or more bid and/or one or more offer 101 for an item to be traded. As illustrated, bid and offer 101 indicates a price 102 which a buyer is willing to pay for a selected item 103 at a given size 106 (i.e., a number of the item) and a price 104 which a seller is willing to accept for selected item 103 at a given size 108.

Each component of a market shown in market cell 100 may be marked with a color, or in any other suitable manner, to indicate features of that component. For example, as shown in FIG. 1, the entire area of fields 102, 103, 104, 106, and 108 may be colored, or only the symbols in those fields may be colored, to assign a meaning to each field. As a

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trader clicks on offer size 108, the trader may submit a command to buy the item.

Preferred embodiments of the present invention may allow a trader to instantly quote a two-sided market based on a pre-set spread amount as configured by the trader. For example, if the trader enters or clicks on bid price 102, the trader may indicate to submit a bid and offer order for the item, where the offer price 104 may be automatically generated from the bid price 102 and a pre-set spread amount as configured by the trader. If the trader enters or clicks on offer price 104, the trader may indicate to submit a bid and offer order for the item, where the bid price 102 may be automatically generated from the offer price 104 and a pre-set spread amount as configured by the trader.

Further, preferred embodiments of the present invention may allow a trader to use different levels of mouse button entries to initiate a trading command. That is, for flexibility, this invention may allow a trader to determine how many clicks on components of bid or offer 101 using a button of a mouse are required before the trader either bids for, offers to sell, buys, and/or sells an item corresponding to the market cell. For example, for maximum speed and slightly more risk, the trader may choose that a market be acted upon after a single click on a component of bid or offer 101. Likewise, a trader may choose to use a double click on a market before it is acted upon.

FIG. 2 illustrates one embodiment of a graphical interface for submitting one-sided trading commands. As shown, the graphical interface comprises a dialog window 200 with various buttons and entry

15 As shown in FIG. 2, dialog window 200 may
comprise a variety of on-screen buttons and entry
fields. Generally, a button, as displayed in box 200,
may be "pushed" by placing a pointing device's pointer
over the button and pressing a switch on the pointing
20 device, as is commonly known in the art. At the center
of window 200, a numeric keypad 202 may be displayed.
The numeric keypad 202 may provide buttons for numbers
zero through nine, and may contain buttons for numbers
ten, twenty-five, fifty, and one hundred or any other
25 suitable or desirable values. The numeric keypad 202
may also contain a plus button ("+"), a minus button
("-"), a decimal point button (("."), a backspace button
("BKS"), and a delete button ("DEL").

In addition to displaying a numeric keypad as described above, dialog window 200 may also provide a user with a buy button 204, a sell button 206, a cancel buys button 208, a cancel sells button 210, a bid button 212, an offer button 214, a cancel bids button

216, a cancel offers button 218, cancel all button 220, cancel all for all instruments button 222, a price entry field 224, price up and down buttons 226, bid price up and down buttons 228, offer price up and down buttons 234, a size entry field 230, and size up and down buttons 232. Dialog window 200 may contain a preference field 236 that allows a user to specify preferred types of orders, a close-on-action box 238 that causes dialog window 200 to be automatically closed after specified actions are performed, a configure keypad button 240 that allows a user to arrange the keypad for dialog window 200, a close button 242 that closes the dialog window 200 on demand, a settings button 241, and a display history button 243 that causes a history list of order entries to be displayed when pressed. Finally, dialog window 200 may contain a 2-Way button 244 and a 2-Way box 245. 2-way button 244 causes a two-sided market trading dialog box, as illustrated in FIG. 3, to display and may allow the trader to enter two-sided trades. By selecting box 245, the trader may enable two-sided trading as the default mode of trading. If two-sided trading is set as the default mode, all orders will be initiated as two-sided market orders.

Preference field 236 may be used to indicate the user's preferred trade type and may allow the user to select any type of trade that a particular exchange or trading system supports. Although FIG. 2 provides specific examples of trade types (e.g., good-till-canceled (GTC), limit, all-or-none (AON), stop, and market-if-touched (MIT)), the invention may be implemented with any type of trade.

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being used by the trader may be immediately redirected to a bid button 212 to save the trader the time of repositioning the pointer to that location. Once in the new location, the trader may then use the pointer
5 to confirm and/or modify the trade command and then submit the trade command using bid button 212.

Although this feature of the present invention is described in connection with a pointing device pointer, this feature may be implemented using any suitable
10 graphical interface pointer, cursor, or similar object.

Assume instead that, in the previous example, the trader wants to increase bid price 102 to \$100.22. When the appropriate trade submission approaches are used substantially simultaneously, the trader may click
15 anywhere on the displayed bid and offer 101, and thereby cause dialog window 200 to appear. At this point, the trader may press bid button 212 once and thereby cause bid price 102 (\$100.21 as illustrated in FIG. 1) to appear in price entry field 224. To
20 increase bid price 102 from \$100.21 to \$100.22, the trader may then press price up button 226, or press bid price up button 228. When dealing with an offer, the trader may press price up button 226 or press offer price up button 234. Because time is typically of the
25 essence, the trader will preferably use bid price up button 228 or offer price up button 234 because it is closer to bid button 212. Finally, to submit the bid, the trader may click on bid button 212 again to submit the bid. Alternatively, if the trader didn't want to
30 alter the price, the trader could have double clicked immediately on bid button 212.

After any trade command is entered by pressing bid button 212, offer button 214, buy button

5 As indicated above, a trader may never need
to type a full price in field 102. Instead, a trader
may configure the dialog window to automatically post
in price entry field 224 either the current bid or
offer price or a pre-programmed-increment-better bid or
10 offer price of a bid or offer that the trader clicks
on. Alternatively, a trader may point to each
individual number or quantity (i.e., 0-9, 10, 25, 50,
or 100) in keypad 202 and, in effect, input the desired
price (or size) using a mouse.

25 Preferably, by default, size entry field 230
is filled with a selected bid or offer size and
highlighted when dialog window 200 is opened in
response to a trader clicking on the selected bid or
offer size. By highlighting the size entry field 230,
30 a trader may change the size by simply pushing any of
the buttons on keypad 202 without first highlighting
and/or deleting numbers in that field. Once a desired
size is entered, a trader may then push sell button 206

Another way for a trader to bid is to choose an item and a size and then press bid button 212 without designating a price. By entering a bid in this manner, the trader simply joins the best bid that appears on the trader's screen for that item. Although this approach to entering a bid is extremely easy and fast, a trader is risking that in the moment just prior to pressing bid button 212, the bid price appearing on the screen may change and thus force a trader to use the new price. Should this occur, a trader may press the cancel bids button 216 and re-enter a desired bid using the method described above.

Although the illustrations above are discussed in connection with bidding for and buying of an item, it should be obvious to those of ordinary

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where the bid price may be automatically generated from the offer price and the pre-set spread amount.

Dialog window 300 may contain a preference field 336 that allows a user to specify preferred types of orders, a close-on-action box 338 that causes dialog window 300 to be automatically closed after specified actions are performed, a configure keypad button 340 that allows a user to arrange the keypad for dialog window 300, a close button 342 that closes the dialog window 300 on demand, a settings button 341, and a display history button 343 that causes a history list of order entries to be display when pressed. Finally, dialog window 300 may contain a 1-Way button 344. 1-way button 344 causes a one-sided trading dialog box, as illustrated in FIG. 2, to display and may allow the trader to enter one-sided trades.

Preference field 336 may be used to indicate the user's preferred trade type and may allow the user to select any type of trade that a particular exchange or trading system supports. Although FIG. 3 provides specific examples of trade types (e.g., good-till-canceled (GTC), limit, all-or-none (AON), stop, and market-if-touched (MIT)), the invention may be implemented with any type of trade.

Configure keypad button 340 may allow a trader to arrange buttons appearing in dialog window 300 to be anywhere a trader prefers by first pressing the configure keypad button 340, by then dragging the buttons to new positions, and finally by clicking on button 340 again. Also, the configuration or re-configuration of buttons can change the function of those buttons depending on the type of trading desired or what type of item is being traded.

15 To speed entry of a trading command when
using various approaches to submit a trading command
substantially simultaneously, the present invention
preferably includes a pointer warping feature that
redirects the focus of the pointing device pointer to
20 another location of the trader's display. In
accordance with this feature, for example, when a
trader clicks on a bid price 102 (\$100.21 as depicted
in FIG. 1) in a market cell 100, a dialog window 300
may pop-up (if not already open), and a pointer that is
25 being used by the trader may be immediately redirected
to a bid button 312 to save the trader the time of
repositioning the pointer to that location. Once in
the new location, the trader may then use the pointer
to confirm and/or modify the trade command and then
30 submit the trade command using bid button 312.

Although this feature of the present invention is described in connection with a pointing device pointer,

The two-sided market trading feature may be used substantially simultaneously with a command-line interface or a click on bid or offer interface to cause a value to be generated. For example, if using a command-line interface, a trader submits a command to bid at a certain bid price for a certain bid size and a certain offer size, an offer price may automatically be generated and a bid and offer order subsequently initiated.

The two-sided market trading feature may be used substantially simultaneously with a command-line interface or a click on bid or offer interface to cause a value to be generated. For example, if using a command-line interface, a trader submits a command to bid at a certain bid price for a certain bid size and a certain offer size, an offer price may automatically be generated and a bid and offer order subsequently initiated.

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Although the illustrations above are discussed in connection with bidding for and buying of an item, it should be obvious to those of ordinary skill in the art that the same features of the present invention are available in the offering for and selling of an item. Offer and sell buttons may be used instead of bid and buy buttons to offer and sell, respectively, an item.

FIG. 4 shows a system settings screen 400 that may be presented upon a trader pressing "settings" button 241 in dialog window 200, "settings" button 341 in dialog window 300 or a corresponding function key. In order for preferred embodiments of the present invention to operate ideally for a trader, the trader may have to configure at least one setting in systems settings screen 400. Systems setting screen 400 may comprise a "more settings" button 402, an item type selection field 404, input preference settings 406, display preference settings 408, an on-startup preference setting 410, an "OK" button 412, and a "Cancel" button 414.

Within the item type selection field 404, a trader may select a preferred item type by indicating a type of item to be traded. For example, as illustrated in FIG. 4, item type selection field 404 indicates that the item to be traded is a 5 year U.S. Treasury bond. Other available item types, including financial instruments, bets or wagering instruments, or other tradable items, however, may be displayed and selected using a drop-down list associated with item type selection field 404.

Input preference settings 406 may allow a trader to enable or disable the two-sided market

5 click is entered on a bid or offer, select whether an entered size is treated as a total size or an incremental size, and select whether a price is displayed in 32nds format or decimal format.

trader to specify how bids and offers are displayed. More particularly, preference settings 408 may allow a trader to indicate whether to display a current item in a market cell 100, whether to display the current item by name or description, whether to list sizes for various bids and offers in the market cell, whether to display the net position in the market cell, whether to display scroll bars for the market cell, whether to display executing orders for the item first in the market cell, and whether to allow the trader to configure other display preferences by pressing "more display settings" buttons. An on-startup preference setting 410 may enable a trader to indicate whether trades from a previous trading session are loaded into the trade history upon start-up of dialog window 200 or 300. Finally, an "OK" button 412 and a "Cancel" button 414 may be provided to enable a trader to indicate whether to accept recently inputted changes or cancel the changes, respectively.

30 trader presses "more settings" button 402, a second settings screen 500 may be displayed as shown in FIG. 5. As can be seen, second settings screen 500 may provide the trader with an ability to specify, using

trade preferences, whether to buy or sell all 502 of
the size of an offer or bid as displayed, or,
regardless of the displayed size, to buy or sell a
certain pre-designated size (Buy/Sell Partial Size 504)
5 when clicking on a security in a market cell.
Likewise, second settings screen 500 also permits the
trader to specify a default offer size 507, a default
bid size 508, a default size increment 509 for bids and
offers that will be used for size up/down button
10 depressions, and a default price increment 510 for bids
and offers that will be used for price up/down button
depressions. A trader may populate the default offer
size 510 and default bid size 508 with numbers or
ratios, which would be used to generate sizes.
15 Second settings screen 500 also allows the
trader to specify limits to prevent accidental entry of
a command for a price or size that is outside a
reasonably expected range. By selecting box 512, the
trader may enable a confirmation alert that prompts the
20 trader for authorization to submit a command for a size
larger than the limit (previously selected by the
trader or set by the system based on the trader's
previous trading history and the traded item's overall
market history). By selecting and setting a bid/buy
25 price limit 514 and an offer/sell price limit 515, the
trader may also specify a maximum bid/buy price and a
minimum offer/sell price. By selecting the bid/offer
spread differential 416, the trader may enable two-
sided market trading that generates a value from a
30 value submitted and the bid/offer spread differential
416. For example, if a trader submits a bid price 324,
the offer price 326 will automatically be generated
from the bid price 324 submitted and the bid/offer

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spread differential 416. Likewise, if a trader submits an offer price 326, the bid price 324 will automatically be generated. As the name suggests, the bid/offer spread differential is the amount by which
5 the offer price 326 will differ from the bid price 324.

Finally, as shown in second settings screen 500, the trader may select whether to automatically populate a bid/offer with a last trade price or a last bid/offer price using entry verification preferences
10 518 and 520.

Once a trader has completed setting the preferences, a trader may submit the preferences by pressing an "OK" button 522 or cancel the preferences by pressing a "Cancel" button 524.

15 If a trader presses the "more display settings" button in display preferences 408 of settings screen 400 of FIG. 4, display settings screen 600 may appear to allow the trader to specify screen colors, window positioning, and other display functions. By
20 selecting "ON" button 602, a trader may choose to highlight a particular field of the dialog window whenever the pointing device passes over that field. Thus, for example, when a user passes a pointer over the price field, the field will automatically be
25 highlighted while the system awaits user input into that field. The trader may turn this function off by pushing "OFF" button 604.

In addition to dragging the window and placing it in a preferred area on the screen, a user
30 may set the default position of market cell 100 and dialog window by using pull-down menus 606 and 608. Specifically, the position of the market cell may be selected using market cell menu 606. Menu 606 may

"OFF" button 524

allow a trader to drag the main trading window to any position on the screen and thereafter use that position as the default position for the main trading window, to select a quadrant of the screen, or to select any other
5 desired portion of the screen. Dialog window menu 608 may allow the trader to select the position of the dialog window using menu options similar to those described for market cell menu 606.

Display settings screen 600 also allows a
10 user to select the color or other characteristic (e.g., blinking text, font size, etc.) of the bid or offer. A trader may select bid menu 610 to select a color or other display characteristic for the bid. Offer menu 612 may be selected to select the color or other
15 display characteristics for an offer. Similar options may be implemented to allow a trader to select the color and other display factors for all parameters of a trade.

Finally, "OK" button 614 and "Cancel" button
20 616 may be used to either confirm changes or cancel the changes selected on display settings screen 600, respectively.

Although illustrated in a particular fashion for trading particular types of items, the present
25 invention, and thus the interfaces shown in FIGS. 1-6, may be altered to facilitate trading of any type of tradable items.

Further, the present invention recognizes a hierarchy of levels -- room, group, and issue -- with
30 regard to rules and settings. The room level is the highest level, the group level is the middle level, and the issue level is the lowest level. Accordingly, a rule or setting set at the room level will be true for

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It is possible to have multiple groups in a room, and each group has the potential for having different rules or settings. Similarly, it is possible to have multiple issues in a group, and each issue has the potential for having different rules or settings.

One embodiment of a main process 700 that may be used to control the presentation of the interfaces illustrated in FIGS. 1-6 is illustrated in FIGS. 7A-7C. As shown in FIG. 7A, once process 700 has begun at step 702, the process may load trading interface settings at step 704. The setting loaded at step 704 may include all of the settings configurable through screens 200, 300, 400, 500, and 600 and any other suitable settings. Once these settings are loaded, process 700 may display a dialog window 200 or 300 at step 706, depending on whether two-sided market trading is set as the default. If two-sided market trading is set as the default, then process 700 may display dialog window 300. Otherwise, process 700 may display dialog window 200. Based upon the settings loaded at step 704, process 700 then determines whether the item configured to be traded in dialog window 200 or 300 is to be displayed in a market

5 Once trader input has been received at step 712, process 700 determines whether the trader pushed settings button 241 in dialog window 200 or settings button 341 in dialog window 300. If the trader did push the settings button, then process 600 runs a settings process at step 716. An example of a settings process is shown in FIG. 8. Once the settings process is completed, process 700 proceeds back to step 712 to wait for more trader input. If process 700 determines that the trader did not push the settings button at step 714, however, then process 700 proceeds to step 718 to determine if the trader pushed a bid button 212 or 312, an offer button 214 or 314, a buy button 204 or 304, or a sell button 206 or 306. If the trader did push one of these buttons, then the corresponding order is placed at step 720. Otherwise, process 700 proceeds to step 722 to determine if the trader pushed one of cancel buttons 208, 210, 216, 218, 220, 222, 308, 310, 316, 320, or 322. If so, then process 700 cancels the corresponding orders that can be canceled at step 724. Once an order has been placed at step 720, or orders have been canceled at step 724, process 700 determines at step 726 whether "close on action" box 238 or 338 is checked in dialog window 200 or 300, respectively. If not, process 700 loops back to step 712. Otherwise process 700 closes dialog window 200 or 300 at step 728 and then proceeds to step 712.

If, at step 722, process 700 determines that the trader did not push a cancel button, however, then

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15 If process 700 determines at step 742 that
the trader did not submit a value in one of the price
or size fields, then process 700 determines at step 744
whether the trader changed the trade type preference
236 or 336. If the trader did change this preference,
20 the trade type preference is changed at step 746 and
process 700 loops back to step 712 via link 732.
Otherwise, process 700 determines at step 748 whether
the trader pushed configure keypad button 240 or 340.
If the trader did push this button, then the process
25 allows the trader to drag buttons in dialog window to
new locations until the trader pushes the configure
keypad button again. The new locations of the
relocated buttons are then stored as settings for
dialog window 200 or 300 that are loaded at step 702
30 and used to define the button locations each time the
dialog window is opened.

then process 700 proceeds to step 754 via link 752. At step 754, process 700 determines if the trader pushed close button 242 or 342. If so, then process 700 loops back to step 728 via link 734 to close dialog window 200 or 300. Otherwise, process 700 determines at step 756 whether the trader clicked on a price 102 or 104 or size 106 or 108 in market cell 100. If the trader did click on a price or size in the market cell, then process 700 determines whether the two-sided market feature is enabled at step 758. If the two-sided market feature is enabled, then process 700 runs a two-sided market process at step 760. An example of a two-sided market process is shown in FIG. 9. Once the two-sided market process is completed, process 700 determines whether the entry verification feature is enabled at step 762. If the entry verification feature is not active, then process 700 submits a bid, offer, buy, and/or sell order based upon which price or size button was clicked, as described above, and then proceeds to step 726 via link 735. Otherwise, process 700 next determines whether dialog window 200 or 300 is open at step 768. If the dialog window is not open, then process 700 opens a dialog window 200 or 300 at step 772. After opening dialog window 200 or 300 at step 772, or if the dialog window was determined to be open at step 768, process 700 warps the pointer to the bid, offer, buy, or sell button based upon what was clicked in the market cell, and then process 700 loops back to step 712 via link 732.

30 If process 700 determines at step 756 that the trader did not click on a price 102 or 104 or size 106 or 108 in market cell 100, then process 700 proceeds to step 770 via link 774. At step 776,

If the trader did not press the ON-OFF switch, then process 700 proceeds to step 784. At step 784, process 700 determines whether the trader pressed a bid key on the keyboard. The bid key, for example, may be the F6 key on a keyboard. If process 700 determines that the trader did not press the bid key, process 700 loops back to step 712 via link 732 to wait for more trader input. Otherwise, process 700 determines whether the two-sided market feature is enabled at step 786. If the two-sided market feature

If the trader did not press the ON-OFF switch, then process 700 proceeds to step 784. At step 784, process 700 determines whether the trader pressed a bid key on the keyboard. The bid key, for example, may be the F6 key on a keyboard. If process 700 determines that the trader did not press the bid key, process 700 loops back to step 712 via link 732 to wait for more trader input. Otherwise, process 700 determines whether the two-sided market feature is enabled at step 786. If the two-sided market feature

is not enabled, then process 700 loops back to step 712 via link 732 to wait for more trader input. Otherwise, process 700 runs a two-sided market process at step 788. An example of a two-sided market process is shown in FIG. 9. Once the two-sided market process is completed, process 700 determines whether the entry verification feature is active at step 790. If the entry verification feature is not active, then process 700 submits a bid and offer order based upon which price or size button was clicked, as described above, and then proceeds to step 726 via link 735. Otherwise, process 700 next determines whether dialog window 300 is open at step 792. If the dialog window is not open, then process 700 opens a dialog window 300 at step 794. After opening dialog window 300 at step 794, or if the dialog window was determined to be open at step 792, process 700 warps the pointer to the bid, offer, buy, or sell button based upon what was clicked in the market cell, and then process 700 loops back to step 712 via link 732.

One embodiment of a system settings process 800 that may be used to set system setting as illustrated in FIGS. 4-6 is shown in FIG. 8. As can be seen, upon pressing settings button 241 (FIG. 2) or 341 (FIG. 3), process 800 will preferably display system settings screen 400 as described in connection with FIGS. 4-6 at step 801. After displaying the system settings screen, process 800 awaits user input at step 802. Once user input is received, at step 803, process 800 determines whether the trader selected "more settings" button 402. If the trader selected "more settings" button 402, process 800 displays a second settings screen at step 804, as described in the

If, at step 803, the trader was determined to not have chosen the "more settings" button, or after the completion of either step 806 or step 807, process 800 branches to step 808. At step 808, process 800 determines whether the trader selected the "more display settings" button from screen 400. If so, then process 800 displays display settings screen 600, as described in the description of FIG. 6, at step 809. Next, at step 810, process 800 determines whether the trader selected "OK" button 614 or "Cancel" button 616 within display settings screen 600. If the trader pressed "Cancel" button 616, process 800 cancels any display settings changes at step 811. If the trader pressed "OK" button 614, process 800 applies any display settings changes at step 812.

After completing step 811 or 812, or if process 800 determines that the "more display settings" button was not selected at step 808, process 800
30 determines whether the trader selected "OK" button 412 or "Cancel" button 414 at step 813. If neither "OK" button 412 or "Cancel" button 414 was selected, process 800 loops back to step 802 where the process

will once again await user input. If the trader selected "Cancel" button 414, however, process 800 will proceed to step 814 and cancel all changes made at the system settings screen. Hitting "Cancel" button 414, however, preferably will not cancel changes that the trader may have made in the second setting screen displayed at step 804 or in the display settings screen display at step 809. If the trader, selected "OK" button 412, process 800 will proceed to step 815.

10 Step 815 accepts and applies any changes made in the system settings screen. After completing step 814 or 814, process 800 terminates.

One embodiment of the two-sided market process 900 that may be used to generate prices is shown in FIG. 9. As can be seen, upon pressing 2-way button 244 (FIG. 2), selecting 2-way default box 245 (FIG. 2), enabling 2-way trading (FIG. 4) or selecting bid/offer spread differential box 516 (FIG. 5), process 900 will be preferably used to generate a value from a submitted value, as described in connection with FIGS. 2-5. At step 904, process 900 determines whether the trader submitted a bid price, an offer price, a bid size, and an offer size. If the trader did submit these values, then process 900 overrides the value entered in the bid/offer spread differential field 516 at step 906. Overriding the value in the bid/offer spread differential field 516 allows the trader to submit a bid and an offer price for a particular item without having to disable the two-sided market feature and without having to enter a new value in the bid/offer spread differential field 516. For example, if the trader is using the command-line interface, the trader may submit an offer price followed by a space, a

5 If process 900 determines at step 904 that
the trader did not submit a bid price, an offer price,
a bid size, and an offer size, then process 900
generates a value from the submitted value and a value
entered in the bid/offer spread differential field 516.
10 After completing step 908, process 900 terminates..

An example of an order entry process 1100 for enabling the submitting of order commands via dialog window 200 or 300 and a data window is shown in FIG. 11. Through this process, an entry window that is either a replica of the data entry window or the data window itself is used to detect when a trader selects an item within the data window. As illustrated, after

process 1100 has begun at step 1102, this process loads settings for an entry window at step 1104. Next, based upon the settings loaded, process 1100 determines at step 1106 whether to replicate a data window for the entry window or to use the data window itself as the entry window. If the data window is to be replicated for the entry window, then process 1100 proceeds to step 1116 at which the data window is replicated as the entry window. Although replication of the data window is illustrated as part of process 1100, replication may be performed using an automated process or may be performed substantially simultaneously with manual copying of the data window.

Next, at step 1118, process 1100 monitors data that is being sent to the data window and populates fields within the entry window with that data. Through steps 1116 and 1118, the entry window preferably appears identical to the data window. Alternatively, the entry window may be different from the data window and use the data window data. Following step 1118, process 1100 determines at step 1120 whether a trader clicked on a field in entry window. As part of the replication of the data window, the entry window is preferably constructed to facilitate detection of clicks on various fields within the entry window. If the trader did click on a field in the entry window, the click and corresponding data in the entry window are sent to dialog window 200 or 300 as a substitute for a click on a price or size in market cell 100 at step 1122. The click and corresponding data are preferably detected by main process 700 at step 756 and appear to process 700 like a click on a price or size in a market cell. Because

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of the 1960s, the 1970s, and the 1980s. The 1990s saw a resurgence of interest in the study of the history of the United States, and the 2000s saw a resurgence of interest in the study of the history of the world.

If, at step 1106, process 1100 determines that the data window is not to be replicated, then process 1100 displays the data window and uses the data window as the entry window. Because the data window may not be an interactive window, process 1100 may monitor the mouse position and clicks at step 1110 to determine whether the trader is trying to click on an element in the data window as the entry window. Next, at step 1112, process 1100 determines whether the trader clicked on a monitored field in the entry window. If the trader did click on a monitored field, process 1100, at step 1114, strips the data from the monitored field, substitutes the click and stripped data for a click on a price or size in the market cell, and sends that click and data to main process 700. The data may be stripped by monitoring the data being fed to the data window, by scanning video memory corresponding to the field of the data window clicked on, or using any other suitable process. The click and stripped data are preferably detected by main process 700 at step 756 and appear to process 700 like a click on a price or size in a market cell. Because the trader may click on a variety of items in the entry window, the data accompanying the click may be used by process 700 to select another tradable item prior to submitting a bid, offer, buy, and/or sell command. If

no click is detected at step 1112, or after the click and data have sent to main process 700 at step 1114, process 1100 loops back to step 1110.

One example of a system 1200 for implementing the present invention is shown in FIG. 12. As illustrated, system 1200 may include one or more computers 1201, including a mouse 1206, that are connected by one or more communication links 1202 to a computer network 1203 that is linked via a communication link 1205 to a trading server 1204.

In system 1200, trading server 1204 may be any suitable server, processor, computer, or data processing device, or combination of the same. Computer network 1203 may be any suitable computer network including the Internet, an Intranet, a wide-area network (WAN), a local-area network (LAN), a wireless network, a digital subscriber line (DSL) network, a frame relay network, an asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) network, a virtual private network (VPN), or any combination of any of the same. Communication links 1202 and 1205 may be any suitable communication links suitable for communicating data between computers 1201 and server 1204, such as network links, dial-up links, wireless links, hard-wired links, etc. User computers 1201 may be any suitable computers, processors, computer terminals, displays, portable computers, personal digital assistants, or any other suitable data processing devices, or combinations of the same.

One of ordinary skill in the art should appreciate that the present invention may be practiced in embodiments other than those illustrated herein without departing from the spirit and scope of the

present invention, and that the invention is only limited by the claims which follow.

[illegible]